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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL AND HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

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EXPERIMENT STATION FILE

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DISTRIBUTION: A copy of this circular has been sent to each State extension director, State and assistant State leader in county agricultural agent, home demonstration, and club work; State agricultural-college library; and experiment station library.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL AND HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Australia, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Cuba, England, Fiji, Finland, Gold Coast, India, Isle of Man, Mauritius, Palestine, Scotland, Sierra Leone, Southern Rhodesia, Spain, Switzerland, Union of South Africa

A U S T R A L I A

N e w S o u t h W a l e s

Beekeepers' Field Day

A very successful field day was held in G. Roote's apiary, at Woodburn. About 50 persons attended, including a class of senior members of the Woodburn Junior Farmers' Club, accompanied by their teacher in agricultural subjects.

As Mr. Roote works over 1,000 hives of bees, and has a most extensive and up-to-date honey plant, employing electrical and motor power, and steam apparatus, the practical demonstrations given throughout the day were followed with very close interest. Special sessions were held for beginners and junior farmers, dealing with modern methods in the fitting-up of hives, frames, and comb foundation, and the manipulation of hives. For other demonstrations, covering more advanced operations, use was made of a queen-rearing section where Mr. Roote raises select queen bees for his own purposes. About 100 nuclei are operated, as Mr. Roote believes in having a plentiful supply of young queens to improve honey-production and to keep down swarming tendency in the various apiaries. A portable honey-house plant, with twin-four-frame power honey extractors, a large cappings reducer and steam knife outfit was put in operation.

In the extensive main honey room, demonstrations were given in the use of steam for heating honey in tanks and patent honey heaters, for liquefying candied honey, and melting beeswax. Electrically driven honey pumps and refrigerating plant were also operated. A cool room is used for holding bottled candied honey during warm weather.

A field day in a large apiary such as the one visited makes for better beekeeping and builds up a fine cooperative spirit among apiarists.

- The Agricultural Gazette, Vol. 48,
Part 12, p. 690. December 1, 1937.
Sydney.

S o u t h A u s t r a l i a

Agricultural Work

Definite results are being obtained from advice given, particularly in regard to the conservation of soil fertility by the use of longer rotations. An address on soil erosion to the Murray Lands District Councils' Association

was very effective. During the year, articles on wind erosion of soils in the agricultural areas, and also on wheat growing in the Mallee, which was a record of the Chandos District wheat-crop competition for 13 years, were prepared for publication in the Journal of Agriculture.

There was added to the district this year the County of Sturt in which a good deal of time was spent in attending bureau meetings and becoming familiar with the farming conditions and with the farmers themselves. Most of the local agricultural shows were attended, and as much assistance as possible was given to each of these societies. Four crop competitions were judged, with a total of 65 entries.

Advisory and extension work on all phases of fruit and vegetable culture has been vigorously conducted by managers of experimental orchards and district horticultural advisers. Successful field days were held at the Berri and Blackwood Experimental Orchards, and on a number of growers' properties throughout the State. Officers have attended numerous meetings of district agricultural bureaus, and bureau conferences, and have delivered addresses and read papers. Judging of pruning competitions in various districts has been carried out as in past years.

A new feature in connection with advisory work was the appointment of two special officers for the purpose of instruction of growers in reworking of unwanted apple and pear varieties, and in apple and pear packing during the course of the export season. The appointment of these officers was rendered possible by provision of a special Commonwealth grant. During the year, it is estimated that these officers assisted in the reworking of 8,000 to 9,000 trees of out-of-date apple or pear varieties. Packing sheds were visited throughout the export season, and material improvement in packing methods was attained. At the close of the export season, weekly apple-packing classes for children were established at schools in apple-growing areas.

- Report of the Minister of Agriculture for South Australia for the year ended June 30, 1937, pp. 14, 29. Adelaide.

B U R M A

Women Organize in Martandam

Following the conviction that rural reconstruction can never reach its fullest possible accomplishment without active work both by women and with women and with the work done by and with men and children, a new women's department was organized in connection with the Martandam Y. M. C. A. Rural Demonstration Center and Extension. With the active assistance of the members of the Martandam staff, a committee of ladies has been formed. Associated with them is a young lady who has returned from Judson College, Burma, where she has had experience in various forms of social service,

children's work, and baby welfare, especially in the slums. A tentative program of work has been adopted, including a survey of houses, inhabitants, and general conditions. Intensive work will be undertaken in a village near Martandam.

- Agricultural Missions Notes. No. 27, p. 5 July 1938. Agricultural Missions Foundation, Inc., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

C A N A D A

B r i t i s h C o l u m b i a

Farmers' Institutes

The Department's policy of paying a flat annual grant of \$10 to each institute that complies with the departmental regulations and has 10 or more members who have paid a subscription fee of at least \$1 a year appears to be satisfactory. At the close of the year there were 210 farmers' institutes in good standing, with the total membership in excess of 5,000. District conferences were held in the 10 institute districts and the Minister of Agriculture, accompanied by his deputy, attended all except 1.

The number of agricultural subjects dealt with at the different conferences was varied, and the resolutions passed totaled 102. All the resolutions were assembled at Victoria, and at the call of the Minister of Agriculture the Farmers' Institute Advisory Board met in November and spent 2 days in dealing with the questions involved. The Advisory Board had an opportunity of meeting with the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and laying before that Committee all questions requiring legislative consideration. Further time was spent by the board members in dealing directly with heads of the several departments concerned with resolutions submitted by the district institutes.

- Thirty-First Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the Province of British Columbia for 1936, p. 10. Victoria.

Women's Institutes

In submitting the annual report of the Women's Institute Branch, the superintendent presents the following statistics:-

Total number of women's institutes	164
Membership June 30, 1936	3,760
New institutes organized during year	3
Institutes in abeyance	2

The Department of Agriculture provided a grant of \$1,600 and the women's institutes contributed \$1,106 to make up a fund from which the transportation accounts for 99 official delegates to the Provincial Conference of the women's institutes, to be held at Vancouver, were paid, also the room and board of the 5 members of the Provincial Board and for a number of the delegates. The rent of the conference hall, and other incidental expenditures were met from this fund, which still has a balance of \$590.85. The two major transportation companies allowed special passenger rates for the official delegates, and the officials of these railways took infinite pains to make arrangements for the convenience of the delegates. Approximately 200 delegates and members were in attendance at the sessions each day.

An excellent exhibit of handicrafts, including samples of rug-work, weaving, spinning, lace-making, glove-making, and pottery from the various centers of British Columbia was arranged. Handicrafts, particularly local products, including wool and leather, are increasingly popular, and in many institutes demonstrations of carding, spinning, knitting, and rug-making have been conducted during the year. One institute claims to have made 100 wool comforters since it introduced this handicraft. Fourteen women's institutes held fairs, and each of these applied for the 5 prize books presented by the Department of Agriculture.

At the request of the provincial president, a bulletin of news and general information is stenciled in the office of the Superintendent of Women's Institutes each month and is sent out to all women's institutes throughout the Province.

- (See p. 11 of preceding reference.)

Junior Club Projects

The following list shows the number of junior clubs organized in 1936 and their membership:

<u>Kind</u>	<u>Clubs</u>	<u>Membership</u>
Dairy calf.....	24	259
Beef calf	6	62
Poultry.....	29	243
Swine	13	109
Potato	12	102
Total.....	<u>84</u>	<u>775</u>

The rules and regulations governing clubs appear to be generally satisfactory for all clubs except potato and beef-calf clubs and these, being new, are subject to revision.

Prior to the final elimination contest held in Armstrong, two preliminary contests were held, one at Vancouver during the exhibition and one at Fort Fraser. As there were no potato teams eligible for Toronto in the Interior, the final for potatoes was held at the Vancouver exhibition.

It is apparent that more special judges will be needed at both the Vancouver preliminary elimination and the final at Armstrong in order to stage these contests successfully. In the past we have depended on regular judges and usually at the time the contests are being staged they are engaged in judging regular classes. There has also been some criticism of holding the final contest every year at Armstrong. This is a question that must be settled by those concerned with the club organization in the several districts.

This is the first year that a public-speaking contest has been held at Toronto, and it is generally thought that this should be made an annual event. It is as important that the boys and girls be able to express themselves on agricultural topics, as it is that they be able to take special training in any of the projects.

- (See p. 12 of preceding reference.)

N o v a S c o t i a

Boys' and Girls' Clubs

The total membership in boys' and girls' clubs in Nova Scotia for 1938 shows 6,222 members organized in 450 clubs. This is an increase of slightly more than 1,000 members over 1937 and of 66 clubs. This is the largest increase noted in the work since 1931. One can get some idea of the growth of this movement in Nova Scotia when it is stated that they started in 1922 with 2 clubs and a membership of 46; in 1927 there were 41 clubs with a membership of 646; and in 1932, 238 clubs with a membership of 3,445.

Garment clubs lead this year with 132 clubs in Western Nova Scotia with a membership of 1,787; 112 clubs in Eastern Nova Scotia with a membership of 1,502. This work is under the leadership of 2 young women with 2 assistants.

Next to garment clubs come garden clubs, with 109 clubs and 1,584 members; calf-feeding clubs come next with 44 clubs and 712 members. Other projects include sheep, swine, poultry, potato, forage crops, turnip seed, orchard, strawberry, fertilizer, nutrition, and home decoration. The first club in home decoration project was organized this year at Bayview in Pictou County.

- The Maritime Farmer, Forty-third year, No. 24, p. 18, September 20, 1938. Sussex.

O n t a r i o

The Agricultural Representative

The work of an agricultural representative is varied. It consists of working with rural and urban groups and with the individual man on his own farm. The hours are long, because of the nature of the work, which consists of giving advice to individuals during the day and assisting groups and organizations at evening meetings. Requests also are varied and range from production problems to marketing schemes and, to some extent, they deal with social welfare.

Some of the lines of work demanding the representative's time are: Livestock improvement, botfly work with horses, tuberculosis eradication, and warble-fly campaign in cattle work, parasites in sheep, swine breeders' clubs, poultry work, soil and crop improvement, seed-cleaning plants, weed control, spray service, work in vegetables, especially tomatoes and potatoes, plowing matches, marketing farm products, and reforestation.

Fourteen farm tours were held during 1936-37 in the counties of Ontario, with 1,863 farmers taking part. These trips continue to serve a useful purpose in allowing farmers to observe new methods and practices in use in the United States as well as in Canada.

Rural school fairs are a joint educational effort supported by the Departments of Agriculture and Education. The agricultural representative assumes the management of these fairs and, with the cooperation of the public-school inspectors and teachers, strives to give practical application to lessons in agriculture taught in the schools. The Department of Education supplies each pupil with seed to be planted at home, and the produce of the seed is exhibited at the school fair in the fall. Further, the pupils exhibit livestock (calves, colts, and lambs), fruit and vegetables, and compete in a great variety of arts and skills.

Every county in Old Ontario and every district in Northern Ontario had a rural-school fair last fall. All told, 522 fairs were held, embracing 4,534 rural schools. There were 111,910 boys and girls taking part, with 348,276 entries. It is estimated that 138,798 children and 172,101 adults were in attendance.

- Ontario Department of Agriculture.
Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year ended March 31, 1937, p. 85. Toronto.

Horticultural Extension Work

Fruit growers in nearly all parts of the Province were visited, to discuss with them their orchard problems and to make recommendations thereon. Prospective fruit growers were assisted in their choice of suitable soils for the growing of fruit. Pruning, grafting, fertilizing, cultural methods,

insect and disease control, as well as varieties suitable for planting were among the subjects discussed in the orchards. The station cooperated with the Statistics and Publication Branch in obtaining information for their crop reports, and assistance was also given in the preparation of the Ontario Agricultural Outlook Report for 1937.

Orchard service was provided for 1,031 fruit growers living in the Niagara Peninsula, and 11 circular letters dealing with the different sprays were mailed to these growers. Owing to the increase in numbers of the peach-tree borer, a special circular prepared by the Dominion entomologist was mailed to all the members of the spray service. Growers were also assisted in the identification of the pest and shown the correct method of treatment for its control.

During the year 1936-37, members of the extension staff addressed 53 meetings of fruit growers and students, with an average attendance of 76 at each meeting, or a total of 4,068 persons. The subjects which were discussed at these meetings were such as were of the greatest interest at the time.

-- (See p. 31 of preceding reference.)

Boys' and Girls' Clubs

Splendid progress is being made in club project work for boys and girls in rural Ontario between the ages of 12 and 20. The number of clubs formed and members enrolled is limited only by the amount of time the agriculture representatives have for supervising these projects. The outstanding club projects for the year 1936 were:

<u>Clubs</u>	<u>Project</u>
Boys':	
Calf	To feed and care for one calf for 1 year.
Swine	To feed and care for one pair of weanling sows for 1 year.
Foal	To care for and train one foal for one season.
Grain	To purchase seed; to sow, and take charge of a plot of at least 1 acre of grain.
Potato	To purchase, plant, and take charge of at least one and not more than two bags of certified seed.
Boys' and Girls':	
Garden and canning..	To purchase a package of garden seed, to plant and care for a home garden
Poultry	To purchase at least 50 chicks and to rear pullets for the second year.

During the year there were 4,393 boys and girls enrolled in 265 clubs, as follows:

<u>Clubs</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Average age</u>
Calf	63	1,093	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Swine	6	89	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Foal	41	710	16
Poultry	6	111	16
Grain	45	795	16-3/4
Potato	30	546	16
Boys' home garden	18	271	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Girls' garden and canning.	56	778	16 $\frac{1}{2}$

The promotion of the raising of good horses has been carried on through the Ontario boys' foal clubs. The growth of this project has been outstanding since its inception in 1931. In that year, 12 clubs were formed having a membership of 168; in 1936, 41 clubs were formed having a membership of over 700. Not only have these foal clubs helped to improve our horses, but they have also helped to make our young farmers horse-minded and good showmen. The success of the foal clubs has virtually given a new lease of life to a number of the agricultural societies and the Ontario Livestock Branch contributed over \$685 to 41 boys' foal clubs during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1937, and \$44 for interfoal-club competitions. The showing of the foals by club boys constituted one of the largest classes at the Royal Winter Fair, with total prize money of \$352 paid for the horsemanship class and the colt competition.

To encourage the juniors in calf-club work, the rules and regulations have been revised so that this work can be controlled very carefully and be of greater benefit to those who take part. The members are enrolled according to the rules and regulations and have definite plans laid out for them. It has been found that the interest shown by these juniors has been satisfactory and has formed a basis for general livestock improvement in a great many rural communities. That these clubs might be of greater value to the members, special lectures were given in the showing, training, and particularly the feeding of calves and livestock, and assistance was also given at practically every calf-club achievement day.

-- (See p. 85 of preceding reference.)

Junior Institutes

The junior institutes carry on a program characterized by their motto "For Home and County." The records show that there were 134 junior institutes with a membership of approximately 2,600 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1937. When there are a junior farmer association and a junior institute in the same community, the usual plan is to meet separately for a business meeting and join afterward for a social and educational hour. Members of these organizations have become active leaders in their communities, and they act on school boards, fair boards, township and county councils. As members of their associations they have carried out or cooperated in warble-fly and botfly campaigns and fertilizer projects. Reports from the agricultural representatives bear witness to the value of the work among the young people for the improvement of home and community life.

Short Courses for Girls

Countrywomen in Ontario are organizing short instruction courses to meet the needs and interests of girls from 12 to 26 years. The popularity of these junior homemaking clubs seems proved by the fact that there are now 2,100 girls in the Province enrolled and studying some phase of home-making under the guidance of 242 local leaders. These leaders have attended a county training school, and have received instruction in subject matter and teaching methods. The girls hold meetings, keep a record book, and attend the annual county achievement day, where they exhibit the results of their efforts, and exchange ideas with other clubs.

The principal subjects studied are food and nutrition, clothing, household management, and health education. In fact, the girls are learning to be efficient homemakers. One instance of practical results is that of a student, who, after hearing a lecture on health, demonstrated the value of cod-liver oil by giving it to her 4 month-old brother. Her parents were so impressed by his improved health that they now give the oil to their entire family of seven children.

- The Countrywoman, Vol. 5, No. 55,
p. 2, September 1938. London.

Q u e b e c

Women Farmers' Clubs

The increasing demand for women farmers' clubs is the best proof of the usefulness of such groups. There are now 342 women farmers' clubs in 67 counties. Women farmers' clubs prolong the effect of the lectures and demonstrations given by our official instructresses at the domestic economy and handicraft sections. In most cases a women-farmers' club is formed after the coming of our instructresses because people realize that such instruction cannot spread without the existence of an official group.

- Report of the Minister of Agriculture
of the Province of Quebec, for the year
ended June 30, 1937, p. 68. Montreal.

C E Y L O N

The Agricultural Field Staff

The field staff immediately engaged in peasant agriculture may be divided into two groups: Those who are engaged in agricultural propaganda and instruction in the villages and those who maintain departmental stations for purposes of experiment and demonstration, and seed multiplication. This staff at the beginning of the year numbered 83.

The four important agricultural practices that have been fostered are: The use of pure-line seed, preliminary tillage, manuring, and transplanting. There was an increased demand for pure-line seed, and larger areas were brought under pure-lines in many districts. Demonstrations of plowing with a locally made iron plow were held throughout the country. The peasants are convinced of the superiority of the plow over the old village plow, which was nothing more than a one-pronged rake. There are signs that paddy growers have begun to respond to the Department's continued attempts to popularize the application of green manures. The response from field owners to the advocacy of transplanting is disappointing.

The agricultural propaganda division has found it difficult to meet the calls upon it for conducting meetings and demonstrations throughout the Island. In cooperation with the local field staff, preliminary investigations are made to ascertain what subjects are of greatest interest. Closest cooperation is maintained with the scientific and field staffs of the Department in all undertakings, and considerable assistance has been received from the revenue officers of all the districts where propaganda work has been carried on.

Lectures and demonstrations totaling 115 were conducted. The propaganda division participated in 6 agricultural shows and exhibitions and in the annual conference of cooperative workers held at Kandy. With the cooperation of the divisional inspectors of schools, 2 conferences of teachers in the Northwestern Province were attended, each of which lasted 2 days. An agricultural week-end was held for 2 days at Badulla, and 7 field days and propaganda shows on an extensive scale were conducted. Demonstrations on the curing of ginger and turmeric were held at 15 centers, and at every available opportunity throughout the year particular attention was drawn to the problems of soil erosion in connection with which demonstration plots have been established. Special investigations were undertaken in the problems of cultivation and cheaper production of cinnamon in the Negombo District, the contamination of cardamoms by rodent excreta, the milk supply, and the feeding and care of livestock in Kandy town.

The publication and dissemination of agricultural literature is part of the work of this division. The number of copies of the Tropical Agriculturist printed monthly is now 1,300. The support received in the publication of this journal comes from 375 local and 319 foreign subscribers. The issue of the Govikam Sangarawa, the Singhalese magazine, numbers 7,000 copies, and of the Tamil magazine, nearly 2,000 copies. One departmental bulletin and two leaflets were issued during the year. The total number of leaflets distributed was 165,000.

- Administration Report of the Acting
Director of Agriculture for 1936.
Part 4, pp. D9, D17, December 1937.
Colombo.

C U B A

Junior Poultry Clubs

The Office of the Secretary of Agriculture gave to each junior member of the clubs engaged in poultry activities, 12 eggs of pure breed, balanced rations for the first 30 days of the life of the young chicks; insecticide powder to combat external parasites of the brood hens, and a pamphlet written in clear, simple language, containing the poultry lessons which junior members have to learn little by little, as they develop their work, which they do under the direction of an older person called a collaborator.

The work of the junior poultry clubs is a practical and economical method of demonstrating to the country the benefits resulting from modern practices. Moreover, as the clubs become established in the rural suburbs of all the districts of the Republic, they constitute centers of demonstration and publicity for the new and better methods in the raising of poultry.

- Revista de Agricultura, Ano 21, No. 4,
Volumen 21, p. 75, April 1938. Habana.
(A translation from the Spanish.)

E N G L A N D

Young Farmers' Clubs in Yorkshire

During the period from 1921 when the movement originated, the young farmers' clubs have been at work to turn out, so far as their scope lies, efficient young men and women for the agricultural industry.

The success of the clubs within 3 years moved the Ministry of Agriculture to give them its official blessing, and it has supported them wholeheartedly ever since. That was in 1924, when 13 clubs existed. The figures given for 1937, 13 years later, were 299 clubs in 52 counties, and between 8,000 and 9,000 members.

The most far-reaching publicity the movement obtains is in connection with the International Dairy-Cattle Judging Contest which now is a popular yearly feature of the program in the Royal Agricultural Society's showyard. Teams of young farmers representing England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Australia took part in this past year.

The scope of the movement extends to all classes of stock, including poultry and bees. Not only livestock, but grass and crops and the crafts of the land generally are serious interests of the movement, and subjects of activity.

Expert advisers are ready throughout the country to give the young farmers the benefit of their experience and up-to-date knowledge. The members are taught to think, to understand not only what is the best way, but also why

it is the best. They must know and prove by practice the reasons for what they do. They are also taught to speak. They hold discussions among themselves on topics of importance both in the practice and administration of agriculture. They learn to be managers as well as workers.

- Journal of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society for 1937, No. 95, p. 66, York.

Smithfield Beef-Cattle Judging Contest

Eighteen teams took part in the beef-cattle judging contest at the Smithfield Show, and for the first time in the history of the contest, the gold medal for the highest individual performance was won by a girl competitor of the Durham County team, with the fine score of 446 out of a possible 480.

The Smithfield Club's Perpetual Challenge Cup was won by the Devon County Agricultural Committee's team with 1,257 marks out of a possible 1,440, a lead of 40 marks in front of the Durham County Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs team, the runners-up.

The general standard of competition was higher than at any previous cattle-judging contest at Smithfield. The outstanding feature of the contest was the remarkable performance of the Devon team; a performance which has not been equalled, so far as known, in any contest of major importance in the country. The fact that all the members of the team were in the first 7 out of 54 individuals is proof of their competency and consistency. When it is remembered that with three competitors judging 4 rings of 4 animals there are 276 potential faults for placing, and in these circumstances the Devon team made only four faults, the outstanding merit of the team and the soundness of their training will be appreciated.

The fact that the contest ended 20 minutes before the scheduled time is evidence of the efficiency of the Smithfield Club's organization; an organization based on 140 years of continuous progress. A feature of the judging of the Devons was the outstanding superiority by the women over the men competitors.

It is highly probable the 1938 contest will be based on 3 rings of cattle and 1 ring of sheep, and that the 1 ring of sheep is likely to comprise 4 single crossbred sheep. The widening of the contest to include sheep will be another milestone marking the Smithfield Club's long record of progress.

- (See p. 39 of preceding reference.)

Public-Speaking Competitions

There has been considerable activity among members of young farmers' clubs in North Yorkshire and County Durham during the past few weeks in connection with the 10-minute public-speaking contests for each area arranged by the Darlington and Stockton Times.

As in past years, that newspaper offered trophies, supplemented on this occasion by prizes of 5 pounds to each of the winners of the two competitions.

Sixteen competitors, selected by their clubs, took part in the eliminating contest for North Riding. From the eliminating contest, six members were selected to take part in the final contest. A large audience was present at the final contest, which was preceded by a reception at which the chairman of the North Riding Education Committee gave an address.

- (See p. 42 of preceding reference.)

F I J I

Agricultural Demonstration Farms

A policy of establishing small demonstration farms in Fijian areas was started during the year at five centers. The purpose of these farms is to demonstrate methods of growing crops of various kinds and to serve as native agricultural centers where the services and advice of a native field assistant will always be available to serve as centers for the distribution of seed, planting material, and small livestock, and as centers where native produce should be collected for organized marketing through the Department of Agriculture wherever necessary. Also, they serve as training farms in that the laborers required to work them would be taught the elements of agricultural practice and as a focus around which settlements of peasant farmers could be developed.

The growing of a greater variety of crops is encouraged by the ocular demonstration rendered possible at these centers. Mawaqabena is the most advanced of these demonstration farms. The most important result so far at this farm is that in its vicinity a settlement of "exempted" Fijians has been established. At this settlement there are nine settlers, each with his own house on his own land. Advances were made to these settlers to provide draft cattle and agricultural implements, and they have been assisted by being given employment from time to time on the demonstration farm where they also gain general agricultural knowledge. It is planned to include pigs, poultry, and other livestock on these farms, in addition to the great variety of crops grown at the present time.

Toward the close of the year, negotiations were being made to start four more of these demonstration farms. Demonstrating on such farms forms a suitable method of gaining the confidence of the Fijian and inducing him to initiate the work for himself on his own lands and thus effect a general broadening of the agricultural basis of the Fijians.

Efforts were made in all the districts by the agricultural officers to visit and collect statistics of the agricultural efforts of the "exempted" Fijian men with a view to assisting and advising them.

The agricultural officers, during the past year, were in nearly every case invited to attend the provincial councils in their respective areas, and

this has tended to bring agricultural officers into closer contact with the people and to stimulate the confidence of the people in the Department of Agriculture.

A series of talks on agricultural and pastoral matters was prepared and delivered in the vernacular from the local broadcasting station. The number of wireless receiving sets owned by Fijians is limited at present.

- Department of Agriculture. Fiji.
Annual Bulletin of Divisional Reports
for 1936, p. 20. Suva.

F I N L A N D

Agricultural Extension Work

Extension work in agriculture and household management is carried on in Finland by organizations founded by the farmers themselves. The State assists by annual grants.

The oldest of these organizations are the agricultural societies, of which the first society was founded in 1917. Today there are 22 of these societies. The membership comprises smaller associations, as well as the farmers' local societies, persons interested in developing agriculture, and members of the farm-laborer class. Membership in these organizations is entirely voluntary.

A central organization forming a link between the Finnish-speaking agricultural societies, and guiding and supervising their work, is the Central League of Agricultural Societies, founded in 1907. In 1933 the 19 agricultural societies affiliated with the Central League had a membership of 1,222 farmers' local societies, and these again an aggregate membership of 102,000. In 1934 this figure had risen to about 124,000. The Central League publishes a periodical called Maa (The Land).

Special organizations for developing small-farming are the two separate advisory organs, the Small Farmers' League, founded in 1910, and the Central League of Small Farmers, founded in 1922. Both leagues, whose headquarters are in Helsinki, cover the whole country. Their membership consists of local associations of small farmers similar to the farmers' societies, called small-farmer sections in the first-mentioned league, and small-farmers' societies in the latter.

In addition to these extension organizations, there are several specialized associations for developing different branches of agriculture. All these agricultural societies endeavor to raise the standard of professional skill among the farming population within their area, and to develop the various branches of agriculture. With this intent they furnish advice and guidance and draft plans of various kinds concerned with plant culture, livestock-keeping, gardening, household management, farm buildings, and

fisheries. They arrange lectures, excursions, and courses; organize competitions of various kinds; provide guidance in farm bookkeeping; control and direct the work of farmers' societies, cow-testing societies, and breed-bull associations; and distribute agricultural literature. They carry on educational work among their members and procure agricultural machinery for the use of their members. Many farmers' societies engage advisers in such branches of work as crop cultivation and household management, and maintain agricultural clubs, whose work they direct.

- Agriculture in Finland. Publications of the Ministry of Agriculture in Finland, No. 20, p. 79. Helsinki.

Women's Sections

Many of the farmers' societies maintain women's sections in most fields covered by extension work. In 1934 the number of these sections was 454. The sections seek to promote improved household management and to arouse the interest of the women in plant culture and livestock-keeping. The directing and advisory organization for the women's sections is the Central Committee for Farm Women affiliated with and under the control of the Central League of the Agricultural Societies. In other districts, work for the improvement of household management is carried out by the Martha Leagues.

In 1933 the agricultural societies and their central leagues had 539 salaried officials in their service, such as secretaries, trained experts, instructors, and other officials. The farmers' societies have a further total of 226 instructors.

- (See p. 83 of preceding reference.)

The Martta (Martha) League

This organization was founded in 1899 as the Martta Society, with headquarters in Helsinki. Later, the society split into a Finnish Martta League and the Swedish Martha League of Finland. The purpose of the Martha organization is to raise the material and spiritual standard of the home. It carries on an extensive advisory and educational work in the form of courses, competitions, exhibitions, and excursions, with the aid of meetings, festivals, and lectures.

The Finnish Martta League had 42,291 members in 1934, and 611 local Martta Societies. The Martta Societies were grouped under 14 provincial district leagues. The central league and district leagues have 20 trained experts and 225 household-management advisers in their service.

The Swedish-speaking Martha League had 17,143 members in 1934, and 206 local societies, grouped under 12 provincial district leagues. The whole Swedish-speaking organization maintained a staff of 155 officials.

- (See p. 88 of preceding reference.)

G O L D C O A S T

Demonstration Farms

A start was made in demonstration work in 1937 by establishing mixed farming units at the native administration schools. These farms consist of 8-acre units run by two paid laborers using a pair of bullocks, a plow, and a locally made cultivator. The school boys assist with planting and light operations such as thinning. The purpose of the school farm is, first, to produce food as economically as possible, thus reducing the schools' "messing" expenses; and second, to serve as ocular demonstrations of improved methods of farming for the pupils. Many of the boys at these schools will become chiefs of the district. For them to see and assist with our methods of farming, through a number of consecutive seasons, makes the time we devote to school farms a valuable investment; the dividends we shall reap in future extension work. The size of these farms is limited at present by the amount of manure available. It is hoped in the future to increase the stock and equipment.

In addition to the school farms, two demonstration farms were started in 1937. Both are being paid for entirely by the Native Authority. At one, in the center of a thickly populated area, we are demonstrating the intensive use of manure upon a 6-acre holding. Food crops, and later, fowls, are to be salable produce. The other farm is 8 acres in area, with room for expansion. Groundnuts and, later, cattle are intended to be the salable produce. The dry-season feeding of stock and the manufacture of farmyard manure are the features at present.

- Department of Agriculture. Bull.
No. 34, p. 58. Accra.

I N D I A

M y s o r e

Rural Improvement Through Demonstrations

Nearly 900 demonstrations were conducted, including spraying against pests and diseases, and **extraction** of honey, besides the usual items of plowing, cultivating, seed selecting, and the like. The use of manures was demonstrated in 130 places, and improved seeds in 75 places. A scheme of rural improvement has been introduced in a number of selected villages in each district, and it is hoped that sustained demonstration work on an appreciable scale can be done in these villages.

Work of an advisory and administrative nature has also been carried on by the district officers. Estates have been visited and advice given on various matters of technique and economy. In connection with the Takkavi loans available to the peasants in the Vani Vilas Sagar area for raising coconut gardens, 13 applications were sanctioned, resulting in the issue of loans. Applications for permanent paddy cultivation of marshy lands were attended to in the Mandya area, and 400 such petitions were disposed of during the year.

- Administration Report of the Agricultural Department for 1935-36, p. 1.
Bangalore.

I S L E O F M A N

Young Farmers' Educational Tour

During the past few years it has become the practice of the Board of Agriculture to arrange a tour to places of agricultural interest in Scotland or England, and to make grants to enable members of the Central and Northern Young Farmers' Clubs to take advantage of the educational opportunities which these tours afford.

The grants are subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions. One of the conditions is that those to whom the grants are awarded must have attended a certain prescribed percentage of the lectures and demonstrations included in the clubs' syllabus for the previous 12 months. Another condition requires that all taking part in the tour must write an essay describing either the tour itself or features of special interest encountered during visits included in the tour. Prizes are offered for the best essays from each club.

The 1937 tour was made to Scotland during the last week in June. Many places of interest were visited, such as seed warehouses, plant-breeding and trial grounds, cooperative creameries, bacon factory, lime works, the dairy school for Scotland, and the experimental farm of the West of Scotland Agricultural College.

- The Manx Journal of Agriculture,
Vol. 5, No. 1, p. 46. January 1938.
Issued by the Board of Agriculture
for the Isle of Man. Douglas.

M A U R I T I U S

Agricultural Extension Work

An intensive educational campaign has been pursued during the year. The benefit to be derived from improved cultural methods has been demonstrated on the planters' own lands. This system has borne good results and justifies further demonstrations. The improvements include the building of drains and walls, planting vetivert grass to combat soil erosion, and manuring. Steps have been taken for their continuation during a number of years, to remove from the farmers' minds the erroneous idea that the improved methods of cultivation are above their means. Tobacco growers have been given every opportunity of watching the methods employed at La Ferme demonstration plot in cultivating, curing, and grading tobacco. This action has had good effect, and progress is noticeable except with regard to grading, which is still in need of improvement.

The three agricultural instructors were occupied throughout the year with visiting small planters in various parts of the Island. Practical demonstrations were given, showing how to use insecticides and fungicides to protect crops from various diseases and pests. They also recommended trials

of different fertilizers and propagation of new varieties of food crops. Reports of these visits were submitted weekly to the director, who is thus able to follow the work performed. The agricultural instructors also regularly inspect the 32 registered school gardens, giving demonstrations and short lectures to the pupils on various questions of agricultural interest. One of the agricultural instructors, who is also an inspector of the cooperative credit societies, is thus able to get in touch with a large number of small planters who are shareholders of these societies. The senior agricultural officer paid 71 visits to estates during the year. He interviewed planters and discussed with them various questions of agricultural interest. He also gave advice about the planting of selected new varieties of canes, trees suitable for windbreaks and river reserves, and advice about trials of interesting tropical crops, and about destruction of noxious and poisonous plants. As a result of these visits many planters called at the experiment stations at Reduit, Pamplémousses, and Barkly, to observe the work in progress.

The agronomist made 76 visits to estates and planters to superintend manurial trials with sugarcane and to give general advice to the planters on agricultural questions of various kinds. He also carried out a series of experiments on pineapples, potatoes, and compost making. During 3 days a week, the agronomist is employed with the sugarcane research division.

- Annual Report of the Department of
Agriculture for the Colony of Mauritius
for 1936, pp. 25, 52. Port Louis.

P A L E S T I N E

Meeting of Research and Extension Officers

A new departure is the meeting, every 2 months, of officers of the research branch, extension officers, and representatives of other services who might be interested in work that is in progress. At these meetings, a brief outline is given of the investigations being carried on and the progress that has been made, and an opportunity is given for discussion of different points of interest. Such gatherings appear to fill a need and they serve to keep the whole service and the Department in touch with what is going on and the policy that is being followed.

- Annual Report of the Department of
Agriculture and Fisheries for the
year ended March 31, 1937, p. 99.
Jerusalem.

Extension Work in Horticulture

During the season 1935-36, a beginning was made in extension work among the Arab fruit and vine growers in the hills and in the coastal plain, among the Jewish settlements in the plain of Esdraelon, and among both Arabs and Jews in the Jordan Valley and Galilee.

An officer was sent to England for special training at East Malling in 1935. He returned to Palestine in December 1936, and took over the duties of extension officer for all Palestine.

During the year under review, the field trials and demonstrations covered the following; Demonstrations on Mediterranean fruitfly control, winter spraying of fig trees against Ceroplastes rusci, control of budmoth and berry moth of vine, general pests of vegetables, tiger moth on apple trees, plum sawfly, codling moth, and woolly aphis.

The policy followed is to concentrate attention on a few typical centers until the control methods to be used against common pests are thoroughly understood by the people in that area, rather than to dissipate the time and energies of a small staff in trying to cover the whole country. If these centers are successful in their fight against insect pests, news will then spread to other places.

Means and methods of control for many insects are now available, and use is being made of the rural schools to spread knowledge of these in places where the Plant Protection Service cannot work. There is no doubt that the rising generation will prove a means of instructing their elders, and the keenness of the teachers in the rural schools will be a great asset to the extension officers.

It is becoming known that the Plant Protection Service is ready to assist in, and to demonstrate the use of insecticides or machinery so that the requests for advice and assistance are already more than the small staff can cope with. Little faith is at present placed in the radio as a means of spreading knowledge of pest control, and little reliance is placed on the written word. The rural schools, personal visits, and demonstrations wherever possible, and, so far as they can be spared from surveys and the collection of statistics, the visits of officers of the agricultural and horticultural services are at present the best means of carrying on education in pest control. These remarks apply to the areas occupied by Arab cultivators.

The Jewish settlements and farmers have their own extension service, and this is not interfered with except by special invitation from a settlement or an individual. With them the radio and agricultural journals are both appreciated and understood to a greater degree than among Arabs.

- (See p. 97 of preceding reference.)

Agricultural Education

The monthly publication of the Agricultural Supplement to the Palestine Gazette has been continued throughout the year, and has met with a good deal of appreciation by the farmers and settlers who are unable to benefit from the more technical information published in agricultural journals and research station bulletins, most of which are published in Hebrew and English only.

Talks to farmers have been compiled by various officers of the Department of Agriculture and broadcast from the Jerusalem studio of the Palestine Broadcasting Service, regularly each week in Arabic and Hebrew. The subject matter of the talks was made more topical, and the style of delivery was popularized with a view to arousing and maintaining the interest of the listeners in addition to imparting instruction. It has been found that the form of talk which is most popular is that given by two officers, or one officer and a farmer, in the form of a dialogue. Most of the talks are subsequently printed, in Arabic and Hebrew, and distributed to farmers and others interested in agriculture, together with the monthly agricultural supplement. Arrangements have been made to obtain the advice of the Agricultural Education Committee of the General Agricultural Council and the Department of Education in compiling the subjects for the weekly talks during 1938-39.

- Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, for the year ended March 31, 1938, p. 14. Jerusalem.

S C O T L A N D

Number of Extension Staff

It is noted that in addition to the central teaching staff of the colleges, there are in Scotland 29 county organizers, and 4 assistant organizers, 34 instructresses in dairying and poultry keeping--all of whose services are available to farmers in an advisory capacity; and also 16 temporary instructors for the special instruction of smallholders and ploholders in horticulture and poultry keeping. Each college also has special advisory officers whose services are available to the agricultural community.

- The Scottish Farmer. Vol. 46, No. 2347, p. 37. January 8, 1938. Glasgow.

Refresher Course Grants

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland invite applications for grants for refresher courses for agricultural organizers, instructors, and lecturers employed on the staffs of county agricultural educational authorities in England and Wales and from county organizers and instructresses on the staffs of agricultural colleges in Scotland. The selection from candidates will be by interview, and the allocation of the grants between the applicants from England, Wales, and Scotland will be made entirely on the basis of merit.

The purpose of the refresher-course grants is to provide means and opportunity for those engaged in agricultural educational work to widen their knowledge of particular branches of agriculture and to become acquainted with recent advances on the scientific side of the subject. The period of a course normally will be about 4 weeks, and in any instance will not exceed 8

weeks, and will be spent at such agricultural educational or research institutions, advisory centers, or farms as the Ministry of Agriculture may approve. Reasonable traveling and subsistence expenses and any fees incurred by a successful applicant in taking a course will be defrayed.

- The Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture. Vol. 45, No. 1 p. 91. April 1938. London.

Young Farmers' Clubs

At a meeting held in the Department of Agriculture, which was attended by representatives of the Department, the Scottish Education Department, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust and the three agricultural colleges, it was agreed that it was desirable to set up a central body with which clubs already in existence could be affiliated and which would encourage the formation of new clubs in suitable centers. A Provisional Council was appointed, consisting of 18 representatives from the agricultural colleges (6 from each college, including 3 club leaders) 2 from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust and 2 from the Department.

At a meeting of the Provisional Council, it was decided that the title of the new organization should be The Scottish Association of Young Farmers' Clubs. A subcommittee was appointed to draft a constitution for the association.

Treasury approval has been obtained to a grant not exceeding 250 pounds toward the expenditure to be made by the National Association during the financial year 1938. The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust have indicated that they will be prepared to consider favorably an application for an annual grant of about 400 pounds toward association expenditures during the initial period of development. It is hoped, however, that within a few years the association will be self-supporting.

- Twenty-Sixth Report of the Department of Agriculture of Scotland for the year 1937, p. 45. Edinburgh.

S I E R R A L E O N E

Agricultural Extension

The increase in the production of native foodstuffs is most welcome since it adds a variety to the native diet which is still composed of too great a proportion of rice. Any increase in production of these foodstuffs releases rice for consumption elsewhere or for export, and transport on the railway assists railway revenue--a very important point. To know in which districts production was increasing, a search was made in the railway records to see which stations were railing foodstuffs, and it was found that the whole of the increase (1,700 tons) came from the Moyamba District in which

the departmental farm is located and in which extension efforts have been concentrated in recent years. Prior to 1929 the efforts of the agricultural officers were widespread throughout the Protectorate in order to cover as large an area as possible, but, following discussions with the agricultural adviser, the Secretary of State during his visit in 1929 advised that the work of the Department be concentrated in areas in which agricultural officers could give continuous supervision. The Moyamba District was one of the areas, and results were most gratifying and immediate, for it was seen that production increased only after 1929.

The seed-distribution scheme, started in 1935, has proved a most satisfactory way of spreading improved varieties of rice. The main object of these seed distributions is to find out which varieties are best suited to given conditions of flooding, but no varieties are distributed which have not been grown successfully by the department in similar conditions. No introductions of money crops such as cotton or coffee and no trials of agricultural machinery, have ever attracted the attention of the farmer as has this marked improvement in a crop that he himself has been growing for generations. It will be years before our small staff can deal adequately with all the problems involved in the Scarcies, but the daily queue of farmers waiting at the agricultural office at Rokupr just to give in their names to receive assistance from the seed-distribution scheme is most encouraging to the officers concerned, and shows very clearly that the way to gain the confidence of the farmer is to assist him in growing his own crops.

- Annual Report of the Department of
Agriculture of Sierra Leone for the
year 1936, p. 9. Freetown.

S O U T H E R N R H O D E S I A

Community Work of Men and Women Demonstrators

The mission has now working within its territory 7 community workers - three men and four women. These young people went from the mission schools to the Government schools and after training were returned to work in their own land. They are paid by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, but directed in their work by the mission.

The four women are called Home Demonstrators and their chief activity is community work among the women of their areas, giving demonstrations of child care, simple cookery, first aid and simple nursing, emphasizing all the time cleanliness in the homes of the people. They work in close cooperation with the missionaries, sending the difficult medical cases to the mission hospital and establishing the people's confidence toward the mission. They are all strong Christians and leaders of the women in their communities.

The three men, called Jeanes Teachers help in the supervision of the kraal schools and do community visiting. They, too, stress sanitation in the homes and surroundings, show the people the right way of planting, and urge

them to plant trees. These three men are leaders, and they have been responsible for a remarkable improvement in the development of community spirit. There has been a definite improvement in the quality of the work done in the schools since they came.

- Agricultural Missions Notes. Published quarterly by the Agricultural Missions Foundation, Inc., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Number 27, p. 3, July 1938.

S P A I N

Itinerant Chairs of Agriculture

The Itinerant Chair of Agriculture organizes short courses of lectures and conferences in the rural districts on topics and questions of real interest and at the same time distributes seeds, plants, and selected cattle to the farmers. It also establishes experimental plots and demonstration fields on lands suitable for them and which are offered by the town councils and agrarian organizations or special bodies. Through this institution there is brought to the country districts all the technical and economic progressive methods suited to the farmer without the farmers themselves having to leave their daily occupations. Moreover, the Chair performs another mission, that of establishing permanent relations between the experts and the farmers, between the farmers and the official agricultural centers so the farmer may have recourse to them and be able to solve the problems that present themselves.

- Economia y Technica Agricola. Numero Extraordinario, Ministerio de Agricultura, p. 21, July 1938. Barcelona. Translation from Spanish.

S W I T Z E R L A N D

Meeting of Countrywomen

The agricultural association of the women of the Vaud Canton is holding its general assembly this year, and it extends an invitation for the first time to all the countrywomen of the surrounding villages as well as to those who, men and women, are interested in the cause of agriculture. This assembly is set for May 1938.

Every year crowds of farm women come together at the convocation of the many organizations and find encouragement and profit. This meeting, essentially for farm women, will, however, see an innovation, namely, the attendance of a good contingent of the former pupils of the Managerial School of Marcelin, future mistresses of the country homes, future farmers' wives, on whose shoulders will rest tomorrow the responsibilities carried today by their mothers.

Program

- 9:45 Religious services in the church.
10:50 Administrative Section: Annual reports of the treasurer and the auditors.
12:00 Dinner or picnic on the Chateau lawn.
2:00 "The Role of the Farm Woman in the Public Economy and the National Defense," by the Counselor of State.
2:45 Garden competitions.
3:10 "The Benefit of Preparation of Young Farm Women," by the Director of the Rural Managerial School of Marcelin.
3:40 "What I Have Learned at Marcelin," by the President of the Association of Former Pupils of Marcelin.
4:00 Massed Chorus: Patriotic Prayer. Closing session. Luncheon at Vaud. Games.

- La Terre Vaudoise, Année 30, No. 20,
p. 309, May 14, 1938. Lausanne.
Translation from the French.

U N I O N O F S O U T H A F R I C A

Cooperative Demonstrations

The story of the cooperative demonstration is closely interwoven with the history of the Division of Agricultural Education and Extension, which was formed in 1925. During the first year of the existence of the division, the main task assigned to the first district extension officers who were appointed was to organize farmers in such a manner as to facilitate the dissemination of knowledge of value to the adult farmer. For years it had been felt that the results of experiments and investigations, which had been collected by research workers, were reaching only a small percentage of the rural population.

It was soon realized that ocular demonstration constituted the quickest method by which the adult population could be instructed in regard to the application of scientific farming principles, and that such instruction had the most lasting effect. Consequently, a start was made with such demonstrations on a few farms, with the object of demonstrating the value of certain farming principles, such as the advantages of row-planting over broadcast sowing of maize - which was the customary practice on some farms up to that time - the use of fertilizers, and the value of a legume, such as cowpeas, in the rotation.

By the end of 1928 there were 32 cooperative demonstrations. Following is the number being conducted on June 30, 1929-37:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>
1929	115
1930	287
1932	375
1935	560
1937	830

During the past few years, the object of the demonstrations has become very comprehensive. An effort is being made to combine examples of soil and moisture conservation, fodder production, and the establishment of permanent sown pastures into suitable systems of farming for each district.

- Farming in South Africa, Vol. 13,
No. 150, p. 335, September 1938.
Pretoria.

Agricultural Club Camp at Glen

The ideal camping site of Glen was chosen for the agricultural club camp of 1937. The purpose of the club camp is to give the members an opportunity to gain some useful knowledge while enjoying the pleasures of camp life.

Quite apart from the lectures and demonstrations given, it was a most instructive experience. Children from all parts of the Orange Free State were gathered, and there was opportunity of making the acquaintance of persons from different environments and enriching their knowledge of human nature. They learn to care for themselves, and to be independent in a crowd. Every one must bring his own food, wash his own plate and mug, and provide straw for his own tent. The singing of Afrikaans songs at night around the campfire and the playing of typically Afrikaans games were no doubt among the most enjoyable items on the program.

A program was drawn up for every day in the week and was strictly adhered to, for where a crowd is assembled, organization plays an important part. During the day, lectures and demonstrations on farming interests were given. The demonstrations were always of an elementary nature, that the young people could derive the fullest benefit from them.

There were times when the children were free, to enable them to exchange thoughts on their home surroundings, the work of their agricultural clubs, and their experiences on their first trip by train. Such intervals were always spent most enjoyably. In the afternoons, time was allowed for playing and swimming, so that after a busy day everybody looked forward longingly to the evening meal.

Another enjoyable feature of the program was a visit to the city, where everything worth seeing was visited, including the Museum, the Women's Memorial, and the Zoological Gardens.

- Farming in South Africa. Department
of Agriculture and Forestry, Vol. 13,
No. 146, p. 181, May 1938. Pretoria.

Foreign Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Activities

*Australia, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Cuba, England,
Fiji, Finland, Gold Coast, India, Isle of Man,
Mauritius, Palestine, Scotland, Sierra Leone, Southern
Rhodesia, Spain, Switzerland, Union of South Africa*



Surveys and Reports Section

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION SERVICE

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